

with the sinuous lines of growth. The smaller specimen of four (4) whorls is destitute of spiral lines, either raised or incised, but the larger one of five (5) whorls has about fifteen (15) very faint incised spiral lines on the body whorl commencing well below the shoulder and are so shallow as to scarcely interrupt the otherwise smooth surface; there are also occasional faint indications of one or two spirals just above the suture on the preceding whorl. The one and one-half (1.5) nuclear whorls are well rounded and apparently smooth (this may be due to erosion) and regularly coiled. The epidermal layer has a delicate yellow tint.

The larger specimen measures 7 mm. in length by 3.5 mm. in width. The smaller, 5.5 mm. in length by 3 mm. in width.

I take much pleasure in naming the species in the honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Blaney, of Boston, Mass., and Ironbound Island, Maine who have long been enthusiastic collectors and students of New England mollusks and have added much to our knowledge of the fauna.

Yale University, September, 1909.

LIST OF SHELLS FROM FRENCHMAN'S BAY, MAINE.

BY DWIGHT BLANEY.

The following list of additions to the shell-bearing Mollusks of Frenchman's Bay, is supplementary to the lists published in 1904 and 1906. (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 23-41, and NAUTILUS, Vol. XIX, No. 10, p. 110). The writer is indebted to Dr. K. J. Bush and Mr. C. W. Johnson for the identification of the various species.

Leda caudata, Lovén. One fine specimen.

Odostomia sulcosa (Mighels) = *O. sulcata* Verrill. (See K. J. Bush, Am. Journal Sci., Vol. XXVII, p. 475, 1909.)

We have dredged 20 specimens of this interesting species, the largest being 4 mm. long. Some with the distinct upturned nucleus most perfect.

Odostomia dealbata (Stimp.) Six specimens.

Bela decussata var. *pusilla* Verrill. (Trans. Conn. Acad. Vol. V, 1882, p. 481). A fine series dredged off Egg Rock.

NOTE.—Among our large series of *B. incisula* V., we have found

considerable variation in the longitudinal sculpture, and have been able to arrange good series of a form *without any* longitudinal ribs, which seems worthy of being a good variety; we have also arranged a good series of an intermediate form showing numerous ribs which grade into the typical form as described and figured by Prof. Verrill. (Trans. Conn. Acad., Vol. V, p. 461, pl. xliii, fig. 12.) We have good examples of the very young of all three forms, showing the sub-nuclear whorls forming the characteristic sculpture.

Bela blaneyi Bush. Two specimens, one immature and one adult, (see previous article).

Philine lima (Brown) = *P. lineolata* Stimp. Two specimens dredged off Egg Rock, one alive.

Retusa obtusa Montg. var. *turrita* Möller. Six specimens.

NOTE.—We have been able this season to dredge fine specimens, both valves, of *Pecten islandicus* (Müller.), *Serripes grænlandicus* (Gmelin), *Panomya norvegica* (Spengler), *Cyrtodaria siliqua* (Chem.), and *Cochlodesma leanum* (Conrad). Of all of which we had previously dredged only single valves.

A NEW LAND SHELL FROM BERMUDA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND E. G. VANATTA.

ZONITOIDES BERMUDENSIS n. sp. Fig. 1a, b, c, d.

The shell is broadly umbilicate, much depressed, with low convex spire and rounded periphery, glossy, yellow. First $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls corneous, smooth, the rest distinctly, rather irregularly striate, the base a little smoother. Under the compound microscope very faint traces of minute spiral striæ may be seen, chiefly on the upper surface. Whorls $5\frac{1}{4}$, convex, slowly increasing, the last less convex below than in the peripheral region; the umbilicus perspective, broadly open, one-third the total diameter of the shell. Aperture lunate, wider than high, but not much wider than the umbilicus.

Alt. 2.3, diam. 5.7 mm.; width of umbilicus 1.8, aperture 2 mm.

Church Cave, near Tuckers' Town, Bermuda. Types no. 91,152, A. N. S. P., collected by Mr. Stewardson Brown, 1905 and 1909.

This species has more whorls and a smaller apex than *Z. excavata* (Bean), it is more depressed, the last whorl is less convex beneath, and the umbilicus is larger. *Z. arborea* (Say) has invariably a